

Small Business Administration

§ 107.750

(1) “Net unrealized gains” on Publicly Traded and Marketable securities means unrealized gains on Publicly Traded and Marketable securities minus unrealized losses on *all* Loans and Investments.

(2) You must value your Publicly Traded and Marketable securities in accordance with your SBA-approved valuation policy.

(3) You must have positive Retained Earnings Available for Distribution at the time you compute an increased limit under this paragraph (c).

(4) At the time you first compute an increased limit, and as of the first business day of each calendar quarter that the increased limit is in effect, you must keep copies in your files of the NASDAQ listings (or the Wall Street Journal) or written quotations from the market makers quoting the Publicly Traded and Marketable securities which support the adjustment.

(5) If your net unrealized gains on Publicly Traded and Marketable securities are more than 30 percent below their original level on the first business day of any calendar quarter, and remain so for the next 30 days, you agree to do one of the following to remain in compliance with the terms of your Leverage:

(i) By the first day of the next calendar quarter, increase your Regulatory Capital sufficiently to restore support for the increased limit; or

(ii) Lower the increased limit to reflect the decrease in net unrealized gains on Publicly Traded and Marketable securities, and reduce any Financings that exceed the lower limit.

Example to paragraph (c) of this section. Your Regulatory Capital is \$2,500,000 and your overline limit is \$500,000 (20 percent of \$2,500,000). On January 15, 1995, you document net unrealized gains on Publicly Traded and Marketable securities of \$200,000 and compute an increased limit of \$540,000 (20 percent of \$2,700,000). You now make an investment of \$540,000 in a Small Business. Nothing changes until the first business day of April, 1996, when you document net unrealized gains on Publicly Traded and Marketable securities of only \$120,000, a reduction of more than 30 percent. Your net unrealized gains remain at this level for the next 30 days. Your increased limit is now only \$524,000 (20 percent of \$2,620,000). By July 1, 1996, you must either increase Regulatory Capital by \$80,000 to restore your increased

limit to \$540,000, or reduce your portfolio investment from \$540,000 to \$524,000.

[61 FR 3189, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 5867, Feb. 5, 1998; 64 FR 70996, Dec. 20, 1999]

§ 107.750 Conditions for financing a change of ownership of a Small Business.

You may finance a change of ownership of a Small Business only under the conditions set forth in this section.

(a) The Financing must:

(1) Promote the sound development or preserve the existence of the Small Business;

(2) Help create a Small Business as a result of a corporate divestiture; or

(3) Facilitate ownership in a Disadvantaged Business.

(b) The Resulting Concern (as defined in paragraph (c) of this section) must:

(1) Be a Small Business under § 107.700;

(2) Have 500 or fewer full-time equivalent employees; or meet one of the appropriate debt/equity ratio tests:

(i) If you have outstanding Leverage, the Resulting Concern's ratio of debt to equity must be no more than 5 to 1; or

(ii) If you have no outstanding Leverage, the Resulting Concern's ratio of debt to equity must be no more than 8 to 1.

(c) *Definitions.* (1) The “Resulting Concern” is determined by viewing the business as though the change of ownership had already occurred, giving effect to all contemplated financing, mergers, and acquisitions.

(2) For purposes of this section, “debt” means long-term debt, including contingent liabilities, but excluding accounts payable, operating leases, letters of credit, subordinated notes payable to the seller, any other liabilities approved for exclusion by SBA and short-term working capital loans (so long as the loans carry a zero balance for 30 consecutive days during the concern's fiscal year).

(3) For purposes of this section, “equity” means common and preferred stock (corporation), contributed capital (partnership), or membership interests (limited liability company).